

NEW AUSTRALIAN LEPIDOPTERA.

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Fam. BOARMIADAE.

Niceteria, n. gen.*νικητήριος*, victorious.

I propose this generic name for *Satraparchis?* *macrocosma* Low, in place of *Aprosita* (Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 1917, p. 387), pre-occupied by myself in the Anthelidae (Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austr., 1914, p. 456).

Fam. NOCTUIDAE.

Canthylidia zorophanes, n. sp.*ζωροφανῆς*, of simple appearance.

♂, 32 mm. Head and thorax whitish-brown. Palpi brown-whitish. Antennae whitish-brown; ciliations in male very short. Abdomen and legs whitish. Forewings elongate-triangular, rather narrow, costa nearly straight, apex rounded, termen very obliquely rounded; uniform whitish-brown without markings; cilia whitish-brown. Hindwings with termen rounded; whitish; cilia whitish.

West Australia: Rottnest Island, in November; one specimen received from Mr. W. H. Matthews.

Sideridis palleuca, n. sp.*παλλευκός*, all white.

♀, 40 mm. Head and palpi whitish. Antennae grey, becoming whitish towards base. Thorax, abdomen, and legs whitish. Forewings elongate, costa straight, apex round-pointed, termen obliquely rounded; whitish; a few scattered blackish scales towards dorsum before middle; a minute blackish discal dot beyond middle; a series of blackish dots on veins forming a curved line from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa very obliquely outwards, thence becoming transverse, and finally curved inwards to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum; a slight greyish suffusion towards termen; a minute blackish dot at apex; cilia whitish with a fine interrupted median grey line. Hindwings with termen slightly sinuate; whitish; cilia white. Underside whitish.

Distinct by its uniform whitish colour without any ochreous or brownish tinge.

West Australia: Rottnest Island, in November; one specimen received from Mr. W. H. Matthews.

Catoblemma mesotaenia, n. sp.*μεσοταινίος*, with median band.

♀, 22 mm. Head grey with some ferruginous suffusion. Palpi $2\frac{1}{4}$; ferruginous-grey. Antennae pale grey. Thorax and tegulae pale grey; patagia ferruginous. Abdomen and legs grey. Forewings triangular, costa nearly straight, slightly sinuate towards apex, apex pointed, termen strongly rounded, slightly sinuate beneath apex, slightly oblique; pale grey, a broad median purplish-grey band, undefined anteriorly, posteriorly defined by a fine fuscous slightly dentate line, outwardly curved from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to $\frac{3}{4}$ dorsum; a subterminal series of fine fuscous dots; terminal area beyond this dark grey; cilia dark grey. Hindwings with termen rounded; pale grey; cilia grey.

Queensland: Brisbane, in March; Victoria: Birchip, in November.

Two specimens; in that from Birchip one forewing has an areole, very small but of normal development, with 10 arising from it separately.

Eublemma phaeocosma, n. sp.

φαιοκοσμός, with dark ornament.

♀, 25 mm. Head grey. Palpi $2\frac{1}{4}$; grey. Antennae grey. Thorax and tegulae pale grey; patagia grey. Abdomen and legs pale grey. Forewings triangular, costa straight, apex quadrangular, termen rounded, wavy, scarcely oblique; pale grey with slight fuscous irroration towards base; costal edge whitish-ochreous with a dark fuscous dot near base, and interrupted by short dark fuscous outwardly oblique streaks at $\frac{1}{4}$ and shortly before and after middle, between the last and apex interrupted by three grey dots; from near the third costal streak proceeds a line at first transverse and slightly dentate, then curved inwards, and again outwards to dorsum before tornus, this line, a blotch of patchy irroration preceding it, and a transverse oblong median discal spot are ferruginous-fuscous; a subterminal series of blackish dots, that beneath costa larger and sometimes connected by a fine streak with costa before apex; cilia grey with a paler basal line. Hindwings with termen rounded; as forewings but without discal spot, postmedian line, and blotch; subcostal terminal dot small, subtornal dot larger.

North Queensland: Dunk Island, in May; one specimen.

Oruza lithochroma, n. sp.

λιθοχρωμός, stone-coloured.

♂, 25 mm. Head brown. Palpi long, second joint exceeding vertex; brown-whitish irrorated with fuscous. Antennae brownish-grey; in male slightly dentate, shortly ciliated. Thorax and tegulae whitish-grey; patagia brown. Abdomen and legs pale grey. Forewings triangular, costa straight, apex pointed, termen nearly straight, slightly sinuate, not oblique; whitish-grey with some dark fuscous irroration; basal $\frac{2}{3}$ of costal edge brownish; a small 8-shaped discal spot outlined in fuscous; a wavy transverse fuscous line from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum; three dark fuscous dots on costa beyond this; a narrow brownish-grey terminal suffusion; an interrupted fuscous terminal line; cilia brownish-grey, apices whitish. Hindwings with termen only slightly rounded; grey with slight fuscous irroration; paler towards base; an interrupted fuscous terminal line; cilia grey.

North Queensland: Stannary Hills, near Herberton; one specimen received from Dr. Thos. Bancroft.

Nanaguna polypoecila, n. sp.

πολυποικίλος, variegated.

♂, 22 mm. Head whitish irrorated with fuscous. Palpi $1\frac{1}{2}$; whitish irrorated with fuscous. Antennae fuscous, towards base grey. Thorax whitish irrorated with fuscous; posterior crest fuscous. Abdomen grey; basal crest fuscous. Legs whitish with some fuscous irroration. Forewings triangular, costa strongly arched, apex quadrangular, termen slightly rounded, slightly oblique; whitish irrorated with fuscous; a moderate basal patch, strongly indented above dorsum, and containing a blackish subcostal spot; a fuscous line from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum, strongly angled outwards beneath costa, inwards in middle, and again outwards; a second fuscous line from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa, strongly outwardly oblique, forming a rather acute curve in disc above middle, thence sinuate to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum; the median band included between these lines is mostly fuscous, but with irregular areas of whitish suffusion along posterior edges towards costa and dorsum; terminal area fuscous, towards tornus ferruginous-fuscous with suffused whitish patches towards costa and beneath middle; a fine interrupted dark fuscous terminal line; cilia fuscous above middle, below middle whitish, but interrupted by fuscous above tornus.

Hindwings with termen rounded; grey-whitish; veins and terminal area grey; cilia grey.

North Queensland: Cairns, in May; one specimen.

Calathusa cyrtosticha, n. sp.

κυρτοστιχος, with curved line.

♀, 28 mm. Head and thorax pale grey. Palpi 2; whitish with some fuscous irroration. Antennae pale grey. Abdomen and legs grey. Forewings elongate, costa strongly arched, apex quadrangular, termen rounded, not oblique; pale grey; a darker median band occupying middle third of wing; edged anteriorly by an outwardly curved fuscous line from $\frac{1}{4}$ costa to $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum; posteriorly by a fuscous line from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum, very strongly outwardly curved; within median band orbicular and reniform are outlined first in whitish, then in fuscous; a slender, finely dentate, whitish, subterminal line; dark fuscous submarginal and terminal lines; cilia grey, apices paler. Hindwings broad, termen sinuate; grey becoming paler towards base; cilia whitish. Underside of forewings pale fuscous; of hindwings whitish with fuscous terminal band.

Best distinguished by the strongly curved postmedian line.

Queensland: Brisbane; one specimen.

Calathusa polyplecta, n. sp.

πολυπλεκτος, many-striped.

♀, 32 mm. Head brown-whitish. Palpi $2\frac{1}{2}$; whitish, with some fuscous irroration. Antennae fuscous. Thorax pale grey, anteriorly brownish-tinged. Abdomen brownish; terminal segments fuscous. Legs fuscous annulated with brown-whitish; posterior pair mostly brown-whitish. Forewings elongate, posteriorly broadly dilated, costa moderately arched, apex quadrangular, termen rounded, scarcely oblique; pale grey partly tinged with brownish; some fuscous irroration on costa near base; a fuscous line from $\frac{1}{4}$ costa to $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum, wavy; a postmedian blackish line from costa just beyond middle to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum, outwardly curved in upper half, straight and inwardly oblique in lower half; between these are orbicular and reniform, pale and outlined with fuscous; postmedian line followed by a brownish and this by a whitish shade; fuscous submarginal and terminal lines; a long blackish streak on fold from $\frac{1}{4}$ nearly to termen; similar streaks between veins from shortly before and cutting through postmedian line to termen; cilia grey mixed with whitish. Underside of forewings fuscous; of hindwings whitish with lunate discal mark and terminal band fuscous.

Queensland: Cleveland, near Brisbane, in September; one specimen received from Mr. P. Franzen.

Clytophylla, n. gen.

κλυτοφυλλος, like a glorious leaf.

Tongue strongly developed. Face smooth, porrect. Palpi in female short, slender, ascending, appressed to face; in male extremely short, not reaching face; second joint shortly rough-haired; terminal joint minute. Antennae of male simple. Thorax and abdomen without crests. Posterior tibiae smooth. Forewings with 2 from $\frac{5}{8}$, 6 from below upper angle of cell, 7 and 8 stalked, 9, 10, 11 all separate and free, no areole. Hindwings with 3, 4, and 5 connate, cell open, discocellulars not being developed, 7 separating from 6 at about $\frac{1}{3}$, 12 closely approximated to cell throughout, and to basal portion of 7, but not connected. Retinaculum of male broadly bar-shaped.

This genus belongs to the same group as *Earias* Hb., *Hylophila* Hb., and *Halias* Treit., but is peculiar in having 10 separate and free from the cell. Incidentally the structure of the hindwings shows that the Hylophilidae of Meyrick

(Revised Handbook of British Lepidoptera, p. 48) cannot be maintained as a separate family.

Clytophylla artia, n. sp.

ἀπτος, perfect.

♂, 42 mm.; ♀, 45 mm. Head green on crown, fillet and face white. Palpi in male $\frac{1}{2}$, in female 1; whitish mixed with brown. Antennae brown, towards base whitish; in male simple, minutely ciliated. Thorax bright green. Abdomen white. Legs pale green; anterior tibiae, inner aspect of anterior femora, and of middle tibiac and femora, fuscous brown. Forewing sub-oblong, costa strongly arched, apex acute, termen sinuate, dentate, slightly oblique; bright green with long slender transverse paler strigulae in dorsal half; a blackish dot edged with orange-brown in mid-disc at $\frac{1}{4}$; a median white discal dot, ringed first with fuscous-brown, then with orange-brown; costal edge white; cilia grey, bases orange-brown, with a median interrupted white line. Hindwings with termen rounded; white; cilia white, on costa pale green.

This magnificent species fully deserves its name.

Queensland: Bunya Mountains (3,000 feet), in January; two freshly-emerged specimens. I have also seen an example taken by Mr. W. B. Barnard, at Toowoomba.

Subfam. OPHIDERINAE [NOCTUINAE Hmps.].

Crioa hyperdasys, n. sp.

ἱπερδαυσ, very hairy.

♂, 52 mm.; ♀, 46 mm. Head fuscous mixed with whitish. Palpi $2\frac{1}{2}$; fuscous mixed with whitish. Antennae fuscous; in male minutely ciliated with longer (1) paired bristles on each segment. Thorax with a long expansile anterior crest; fuscous mixed with whitish. Abdomen pale ochreous-fuscous on dorsum with 2 to 5 small fuscous median crests on basal segments; in male densely hairy beneath, the hairs directed outwards from a median parting. Legs fuscous; tibiae and tarsi annulated with whitish-brown; in male middle and posterior pairs very densely clothed with long whitish-brown hairs throughout. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa moderately and evenly arched, apex rounded; termen slightly rounded, crenulate, scarcely oblique, about $\frac{2}{3}$ length of dorsum; underside in male, except costal and terminal margins, forming an orange-brown androconial area, edged towards costa by three ridges of raised hairs; brownish-fuscous suffused and irrorated with brown-whitish; lines fuscous; a short oblique streak from costa preceding antemedian line; antemedian line from $\frac{1}{4}$ costa very obliquely outwards and slightly dentate to fold, there forming an acute outward tooth, a smaller outward tooth above dorsum, ending on $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum; an indistinct dentate line from mid-costa, sometimes connected with antemedian by a longitudinal streak above middle of disc; postmedian from about $\frac{2}{3}$ costa, indistinct at origin, outwardly oblique to below middle, then looped inwards but only slightly upwards, to beneath middle of disc, there forming a narrow loop, thence outwardly oblique and sharply dentate to $\frac{3}{4}$ dorsum; reniform not defined; a pale dentate subterminal line; a terminal series of whitish-ochreous dots connected by fuscous streaks with subterminal; cilia brownish-fuscous. Hindwings with termen rounded, crenulate; brownish-fuscous; paler towards base; cilia brownish-fuscous.

Very similar to *C. acronyctoides*, but the postmedian line is differently formed, and the male may be immediately distinguished by the underside of the forewings.

North Queensland: Thursday Island, two males, one female; also one example from Cairns in Coll. Lyell.

Crioa hypsichaetes, n. sp.

ιψιχαῖτης, with long hairs.

♂, 46 mm. Head fuscous mixed with brownish. Palpi $2\frac{1}{2}$; fuscous; anterior surface of second joint, median ring and apex of terminal joint, pale brownish. Thorax with an expansile anterior crest; fuscous mixed with brownish. Abdomen fuscous; darker median dorsal crests on first five segments, that on fourth larger; underside clothed with whitish-brown hairs without defined median parting. Legs fuscous; tarsi annulated with ochreous-whitish; posterior tibiae and tarsi in male densely hairy on dorsum, and with a pencil of hairs from base longer than tibiae itself. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa straight to $\frac{3}{4}$, thence arched, apex rounded, termen slightly rounded, crenulate, oblique, nearly as long as dorsum; dark brownish-fuscous suffusedly paler towards dorsum and termen; markings very obscure; a small circular dark-ringed median spot representing orbicular; a short dentate pale transverse line from $\frac{3}{4}$ costa halfway across disc; several obscure pale costal dots; a series of short blackish interneural streaks running into pale terminal dots; cilia fuscous, bases paler. Hindwings with termen slightly rounded, crenulate; fuscous; cilia grey-whitish.

North Queensland: Dunk Island, in May; one specimen.

Crioa emmelopis, n. sp.

εμμελωπίς, harmonious.

♂, ♀, 34-36 mm. Head brown. Palpi $1\frac{1}{2}$; fuscous brown, anterior edge and apex paler. Antennae fuscous; in male very shortly ciliated ($\frac{1}{3}$). Thorax brown; tegulae grey-whitish. Abdomen brownish. Legs pale brown; tarsi dark fuscous annulated with brown-whitish. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen slightly rounded, slightly oblique, crenulate; basal half brown, sharply limited by an oblique wavy line from midcosta to $\frac{3}{4}$ dorsum; beyond this is a dense white irroration, except on a narrow terminal band; a fine wavy blackish oblique line, edged on both sides with whitish, not reaching fold, sometimes preceded by a darker shade; a brown costal spot just beyond middle, and three similar dots between this and apex; a fine dentate white subterminal line; a blackish spot on outer edge of this below middle; a fuscous terminal line; cilia brown, slenderly barred with white. Hindwings with termen rounded, subcrenulate; pale-brownish or fuscous; a suffused whitish postmedian shade and a similar subterminal line; cilia brown, apices white. Underside of hindwings with a discal spot and markings more distinct.

North Queensland: Evelyn Scrub, near Herberton, in February; Queensland: Nambour, in September. Two specimens.

Crioa niphobleta, n. sp.

γυφοβλητός, snow-beaten.

♀, 28-34 mm. Head white, a small tuft of dark fuscous scales just inside base of antennae. Palpi long, second joint reaching vertex, terminal joint $\frac{2}{3}$ second; white, external surface of second joint, a narrow basal and broad subapical ring on terminal joint, dark fuscous. Antennae grey, towards base with blackish rings. Thorax dark fuscous; tegulae, apex and posterior surface of crest white. Abdomen whitish-ochreous; crests blackish, large on first two segments, minute on fourth. Legs white, irrorated and tarsi ringed, with blackish; posterior pair whitish. Forewings triangular, costa straight, slightly arched towards base and apex, apex rounded-rectangular, termen slightly rounded, slightly oblique, crenulate; white with fuscous and blackish markings, near termen fuscous-whitish; a fuscous spot on base of costa edged by a blackish line; a fuscous sub-basal fascia edged externally by a blackish dentate line; a sub-

quadrate fuscous spot on costa at $\frac{2}{3}$, connected by a line with a fuscous suffusion in disc, and this with $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum; reniform slenderly outlined, transverse, suboval, slightly constricted in middle; postmedian line dentate, blackish, from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to near dorsum, then bent upwards and inwards touching lower edge of reniform, there looped and ending on $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum, the first bend is connected with dorsum by a short line; a dark fuscous fascia with two posterior teeth succeeds this, except near costa, where there is a white interval; a blackish terminal line; cilia white with blackish bars. Hindwings with termen rounded, subcrenulate; fuscous-whitish with a broad fuscous terminal band; cilia whitish.

Queensland: Toowoomba, in October, December, and February; three specimens received from Mr. W. B. Barnard.

Alophosoma, n. gen.

ἀλοφοσωματος, with uncrested abdomen.

Face with strong obtusely-rounded prominence covered by scales. Tongue strongly developed. Palpi long, ascending, exceeding vertex; second joint thickened with scales, rough anteriorly; terminal joint long, smooth-scaled, obtuse. Antennae of male minutely ciliated, with longer (1) paired bristles on each segment. Thorax with a long expansile anterior crest, and two small posterior crests. Abdomen without dorsal crests; undersurface in male covered with long hairs directed outwards from a median parting. Posterior tibiae with basal, median, and terminal tufts of hair on dorsum. Neuration normal.

Allied closely to *Criox*, but the abdomen has no dorsal crests.

Alophosoma syngenes, n. sp.

πυγενης, of common origin.

♂, 40 mm. Head brown. Palpi fuscous, anterior edge pale brownish. Antennae fuscous. Thorax fuscous; patagia and anterior crest brown. Abdomen fuscous. Legs fuscous; tarsi annulated with whitish-ochreous; posterior pair whitish-ochreous. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa gently and evenly arched, apex rounded-rectangular, termen rounded, crenulate, slightly oblique; grey with patchy brown suffusion; a fine, blackish, wavy antemedian line from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to dorsum before middle; reniform large, grey, clearly defined, succeeded by an area of grey-whitish suffusion; postmedian fine, blackish, from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa, at first transverse and twice dentate, below middle looped strongly upwards and inwards, touching lower extremity of reniform, where it forms a bilobed loop and becomes outwardly oblique, ending on $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum; an indistinct pale dentate subterminal line; a dark fuscous terminal line; cilia fuscous, bases pale brownish. Hindwings with termen rounded, crenulate; fuscous becoming grey-whitish towards base; cilia whitish with some indistinct fuscous bars.

North Queensland: Kuranda, near Cairns, in June; one specimen.

Crypsiprora oostigma, n. sp.

ῳστιγμος, with oval bands.

♀, 30 mm. Head brown-whitish with a few fuscous scales. Palpi brown-whitish irrorated with fuscous. Antennae brown-whitish slenderly ringed with fuscous brown. Thorax pale brownish mixed with dark fuscous. Abdomen whitish irrorated with fuscous; crests fuscous. Legs fuscous; tarsi annulated with whitish. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa gently and evenly arched, apex rounded, termen rounded, slightly oblique; pale brownish irrorated with fuscous; lines dark fuscous, slender; a sub-basal line curved outwards beneath costa; an antemedian line from $\frac{1}{4}$ costa, dentate, strongly outwardly oblique to fold, there acutely angled inwards, ending on $\frac{1}{4}$ dorsum; orbicular large, oval,

oblique, brown-whitish, slenderly outlined with dark fuscous; reniform larger, oval, transverse, brown-whitish, outlined with dark fuscous, more strongly anteriorly; postmedian very slender, dentate from beneath $\frac{3}{4}$ costa, obsolete towards dorsum; an interrupted subterminal line edged posteriorly with brown-whitish; several dark fuscous costal dots between and beyond lines; terminal area paler and crossed by short dark fuscous longitudinal streaks; a fine dark fuscous terminal line; cilia whitish barred with dark fuscous. Hindwings with termen rounded; fuscous, paler towards base; a darker discal dot and curved postmedian line; cilia as forewings but whiter. Underside of hindwings with markings more distinct.

West Australia: Donnybrook; one specimen received from Mr. L. J. Newman.

Hypoprora tortuosa, n. sp.

tortuosus, winding.

♂, 28 mm. Head and thorax fuscous. Palpi 2; grey-whitish, external surface except apex fuscous. Antennae grey; in male slightly dentate, shortly ciliated ($\frac{1}{2}$), with a pair of longer bristles ($1\frac{1}{2}$) on each segment. Abdomen grey; crests fuscous. Legs fuscous; tarsi annulated with whitish. Forewings triangular, costa moderately and evenly arched, apex rounded-rectangular, termen slightly rounded, moderately oblique, crenulate; fuscous, markings blackish; an outwardly bent sub-basal line not reaching dorsum; antemedian strongly dentate, from $\frac{1}{4}$ costa to $\frac{3}{5}$ dorsum, reniform large, medially constricted, faintly outlined; postmedian from beneath $\frac{3}{4}$ costa, bent outwards and twice obtusely dentate, thence bent inwards and upwards along lower edge of reniform, forming an approximately circular loop, thence dentate to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum; a pale, slender, dentate subterminal line; a blackish terminal line; cilia fuscous. Hindwings with termen gently rounded, wavy; fuscous-whitish, rather darker towards termen, a slightly darker discal mark and two curved postmedian lines; a dark fuscous terminal line; cilia grey-whitish. Underside of hindwings distinctly marked, but with only one postmedian line.

Very similar to *H. lophosoma* Turn., but the lines are differently formed, and the male of that species has pectinate antennae.

Queensland: Charleville, in September; one specimen.

Prorocopis acroleuca, n. sp.

ἀκρολευκός, white at the apex.

♂, 30 mm. Head brownish; face whitish. Palpi 3, second joint reaching vertex, terminal joint nearly as long as second; whitish with some fuscous irroration. Antennae grey; in male minutely ciliated with a pair of short bristles on each segment. Thorax brownish-fuscous with lateral white lines. Abdomen fuscous, apices of segments brown. Legs whitish; anterior and middle tibiae and tarsi ringed with fuscous. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa slightly bisinuate, apex rectangular, termen slightly rounded, slightly oblique, crenulate; white, irrorated, and terminal area wholly suffused, with grey; lines slender, blackish; a sub-basal line strongly bent outwards, forming a subrectangular projection; a line from $\frac{1}{6}$ costa to $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum, nearly straight but slightly angled outwards beneath costa and inwards in middle; a slender grey strongly angled line from $\frac{1}{8}$ costa to mid-dorsum; reniform large, grey, medially constricted posteriorly; postmedian line from midcosta, angled inwards beneath costa, thence longitudinal touching upper edge of reniform, prolonged subcostally to near $\frac{3}{4}$, there bent, transverse, and slightly wavy and outwardly curved, below middle bent upwards and inwards to touch lower edge of reniform, there forming a narrow loop, and continued wavy to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum; this is closely followed by two slender dark grey lines; a dentate

fuscous subterminal line, which bisects a white subapical costal spot; a terminal line; cilia grey, bases and apices whitish. Hindwings with termen slightly rounded, crenulate; grey-whitish; a broad fuscous terminal band narrowing towards tornus; cilia whitish, bases fuscous.

Queensland: Gayndale; one specimen received from Dr. Hamilton Kenny. I have seen a second taken on the Bunya Mountains at 3,000 feet.

Prorocoris latens, n. sp.

latens, hidden.

♀, 25-30 mm. Head and thorax grey with whitish irroration. Palpi $2\frac{1}{2}$, terminal joint $\frac{1}{2}$ second; whitish-grey. Antennae grey. Abdomen ferruginous-brown, towards apex fuscous. Legs grey; posterior pair whitish. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa gently arched, apex pointed, termen slightly rounded, rather strongly oblique; grey; antemedian line indicated by an obscure fuscous oblique streak from $\frac{1}{4}$ dorsum to fold; second line by a short fuscous transverse streak from $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum edged posteriorly by whitish or brownish; a grey-whitish narrow terminal band, interrupted above middle, shortly edged with fuscous near dorsum; cilia grey. Hindwings with termen sinuate; pale fuscous; cilia pale fuscous, apices whitish.

Very obscure, without the characteristic markings but with the structural characters of the genus.

Queensland: Charleville, in September and December; two specimens.

Acanthoprora streblomita, n. sp.

στρεβλομίτος, with winding thread.

♂, ♀, 26-29 mm. Head and thorax fuscous with whitish irroration. Palpi $1\frac{1}{2}$; fuscous with whitish irroration. Antennae grey, towards base fuscous; in male shortly ciliated (1). Abdomen grey-whitish, some irroration and basal crest grey. Legs fuscous irrorated with whitish; posterior pair except tarsi mostly whitish; tarsi ringed with whitish. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa nearly straight, gently arched towards apex, apex round-pointed, termen slightly bowed, slightly oblique; fuscous irrorated with whitish, appearing grey, main lines blackish, other lines fuscous and more or less distinct; a transverse sub-basal line from costa not reaching dorsum; two more or less distinct fuscous transverse lines succeed this; a nearly straight line from $\frac{1}{4}$ costa to $\frac{1}{4}$ dorsum; a dentate transverse median fuscous line, sometimes indistinct; reniform slenderly outlined, large, transverse, indented posteriorly; postmedian line from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa, straight and only slightly outwardly oblique to below middle, there bent inwards and upwards to lower edge of reniform, then forming an approximately circular loop, and continued wavy to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum; an indistinct fuscous transverse line succeeds this; an irregularly dentate fuscous subterminal line, a fuscous terminal line; cilia fuscous, apices whitish. Hindwings with termen rounded; whitish; a moderate fuscous terminal band narrowing at tornus; cilia whitish.

Queensland: Charleville in December; Cunnamulla; two specimens.

Euprora tanyphylla, n. sp.

τανυφύλλος, with long wings.

♀, 32-42 mm. Head pale brown; face sometimes fuscous brown. Palpi $1\frac{1}{4}$; pale grey or pale brown. Antennae grey, towards base brown-whitish. Thorax and tegulae pale grey; patagia and an anterior spot pale brown. Abdomen pale grey. Legs pale grey. Forewings elongate-oval, costa strongly arched, apex rounded-rectangular, termen slightly rounded, oblique; whitish-grey, sometimes

suffused with brown, sometimes with scattered blackish dots or short streaks on veins; a very obscure darker line from $\frac{1}{6}$ costa to $\frac{1}{6}$ dorsum, curved strongly outwards beneath costa; a broadly suffused, outwardly curved, fuscous or brown median line, preceded closely by a fine blackish dentate line from costa, not reaching beyond middle of disc; reniform obsolete, but indicated by an inwardly curved lunate blackish line above middle of disc; postmedian line very slender, fuscous, wavy, from before $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum, outwardly curved; beyond this a parallel series of short blackish streaks on veins; three blackish costal dots on posterior third; a whitish suffusion succeeds median line and is prolonged beneath costa to or towards termen; a slender interrupted whitish subterminal line; a blackish terminal line; cilia whitish-grey or brownish-grey. Hindwings broader, termen slightly sinuate; grey or brownish-grey, sometimes broadly whitish towards base; cilia grey, apices whitish, towards tornus wholly whitish.

Evidently variable in colouration.

North Queensland: Kuranda, near Cairns; Evelyn Scrub, near Herberton. Two specimens received from Mr. F. P. Dodd.

Saroptila platysara, n. sp.

$\pi\lambda\alpha\nu\sigma\alpha\sigma$, with broad brushes.

δ , 30 mm. Head fuscous. Palpi $3\frac{1}{2}$; second joint exceeding vertex, terminal joint $\frac{1}{3}$, with a small subapical posterior tuft; fuscous. Antennae grey; in male moderately ciliated (1), with a pair of long bristles (3) on each segment. Thorax fuscous. Abdomen grey. Legs fuscous; posterior pair mostly whitish-ochreous. Forewings triangular, costa nearly straight, apex rounded, termen rather strongly rounded, scarcely oblique; a tuft of long hairs on underside from upper margin of cell near its end, directed downwards and outwards, partly covering a pale androconial area; pale ochreous-fuscous; lines slender, dentate, fuscous; first from $\frac{1}{4}$ costa to $\frac{1}{3}$ dorsum; second from $\frac{2}{3}$ costa to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum, outwards from costa, but soon nearly straight and finely dentate to dorsum; a more obscure, only slightly dentate, subterminal line; a whitish dot in disc above middle at $\frac{1}{4}$, and another in middle at $\frac{1}{3}$; cilia concolorous. Hindwings broadly oval, elongate anteroposteriorly; on underside with three oblique ridges of moderately long hairs, extending from near middle to near termen, directed inwards and backwards; pale ochreous-fuscous; a rather large subcostal area bare of scales; cilia concolorous.

Very similar to *S. milichias* Turn., but the brushes on underside of hindwings are an easy distinction.

Queensland: Montville (1,500 feet), near Nambour, in March; two specimens.

Fam. TORTRICIDAE.

BARNARDIELLA SCIAPHILA Turn.

Queensland: Nambour District; four specimens bred in November from larvae feeding on banana fruit (J. A. W.).

Epichorista gonodesma, n. sp.

$\gamma\omega\nu\delta\epsilon\sigma\mu\sigma$, with angled band.

φ , 14 mm. Head and thorax reddish-brown. Palpi 3; second joint with long spreading hairs beneath; reddish-brown. Antennae grey. Abdomen fuscous; tuft ochreous-whitish. Legs brownish. Forewings suboblong, not dilated, costa gently arched, apex rounded-rectangular, termen straight, scarcely oblique; brown-whitish with some grey suffusion in terminal area; markings reddish-brown; a

small basal patch; a rather narrow median fascia from costa before middle to mid-dorsum, angled acutely outwards in middle, on costa suffused with fuscous; preceding this are four fine outwardly-angled transverse lines; four whitish dots surrounded and bisected by reddish-brown and fuscous on terminal half of costa; a grey-centred tornal spot; an apical spot; an oblique line from beneath $\frac{3}{4}$ costa to termen below middle; terminal edge brown-whitish; cilia brown-whitish with fuscous dots on apex and below middle of termen, bases reddish-brown. Hindwings with termen sinuate; dark grey; cilia pale grey with dark basal and apical lines.

Queensland: National Park (3,000 feet), in March; one specimen.

Fam. GLYPHIPTERYGIDAE.

PHYCODES.

Phyodes Gn., Noct., ii, p. 389; Meyr., Gen. Insect., Glypipt., p. 18.

Head and thorax smooth. Antennae short, $\frac{1}{2}$ or less, in male simple. Palpi very short, curved, ascending, laterally compressed, smooth. Middle and posterior tibiae smooth except opposite origin of spurs. Forewings with all veins present and separate, 2 from long before angle of cell ($\frac{3}{4}$). Hindwings with 3 and 4 connate or stalked, 5 parallel or slightly approximated at base, 6 and 7 separate, nearly parallel.

Type, *P. radiata* Ochs., from India.

A genus of about a dozen recorded species from India and Africa. It has not been previously recorded from Australia.

PHYCODES ADJECTELLA.

Nigilica adjectella Wlk., Cat. Brit. Mus., xxviii., p. 512.

♂, ♀, 12-16 mm. Head and thorax grey with metallic lustre; face brassy. Palpi minute; fuscous. Antennae very short, in male $\frac{1}{3}$, in female $\frac{1}{4}$; fuscous; in male somewhat thickened, simple. Abdomen fuscous. Legs fuscous; apices of middle and posterior tibiae and tarsal annulations white. Forewings somewhat dilated, costa moderately arched, apex rounded, termen straight, not oblique, rounded beneath; fuscous densely irrorated with brassy-whitish, scales mostly arranged in transverse rows; base lustrous-grey; a narrow black fascia broadly edged with brilliant brassy lines from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum; a similar fascia from before $\frac{3}{5}$ costa to $\frac{4}{5}$ dorsum, giving off a brassy black-edged line from its centre to costa before apex; a brassy tornal dot, above which is a black spot, and above this a brassy streak, edged above with black, to midtermen; termen and cilia black with coppery lustre. Hindwings fuscous-brown towards base thinly-scaled; a small pencil of white hairs from near base of dorsum in both sexes; cilia fuscous.

North Queensland: Townsville, in October, December, and January. Received from Mr. F. H. Taylor, who found it abundant, and attached to the Indian Tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*), with which it has doubtless been imported. Also from China, Ceylon, India, and Africa.

Amphimelas, n. gen.

ἀμφιμέλας, black all round.

Head smooth. Tongue present. Palpi long, recurved, sickle-shaped; second joint smooth, exceeding base of antennae; terminal joint as long as second, smooth, slender, laterally compressed, acute. Antennae of female about $\frac{1}{2}$, filiform; basal joint rather stout. Thorax not crested. Middle and posterior tibiae with median and terminal whorls of hairs, otherwise smooth. Forewings with 11 veins, 2 from $\frac{3}{4}$, 3 and 4 connate from angle, 7 and 8 coincident, 9 approximated, 11 from middle.

Hindwings over 1, subquadrate, cilia $\frac{1}{3}$; 3 and 4 stalked, 5 parallel, approximated, 6 and 7 connate.

Amphimelas argopasta, n. sp.

ἀργοπαστός, sprinkled with white.

♀, 16-17 mm. Head blackish; face white. Palpi blackish; second joint except base and apex white. Antennae blackish. Thorax blackish, some irroration and a posterior dot white. Abdomen blackish, apices of segments white, more broadly so beneath. Legs blackish; tibial whorls of hairs and tarsal annulations white. Forewings suboblong, not dilated, costa gently arched, apex rounded-rectangular, termen straight, scarcely oblique; blackish with white irroration, which forms indistinct oblique bands, first from costa near base to dorsum near middle, second from costa before middle to dorsum beyond middle, third from $\frac{3}{4}$ costa to tornus; a terminal series of white dots; cilia fuscous with slight purple lustre. Hindwings and cilia blackish.

New South Wales: Mittagong, in November; two specimens received from Mr. G. M. Goldfinch, who has the type.

Fam. HYPONOMEUTIDAE.

ATTEVA NIPHOCOSMA Turn.

Larvae whitish, each segment with a broad blackish ring of coalesced spots except in cephalic and caudal segments; in these the rings are replaced by two large trilobate spots touching on dorsum; head brown. Feeding gregariously in an open web on a jungle shrub on Palm Islands, North Queensland. Pupae grey mottled with blackish, fixed by tail in web, more or less erect.

Pauridioneura, n. gen.

I propose this name for *Pauroneura* Turn. (Proc. Roy. Soc. Tas., 1926, p. 158), used previously by me in the Gelechiidae.

Fam. HEPIALIDAE.

Porina aedesima, n. sp.

αιδεοτύπος, venerable.

♂, 55 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax fuscous. Antennae whitish-ochreous; in male shortly bipectinate (1), pectinations densely but shortly ciliated. Abdomen pale fuscous, at base slightly rufous-tinged. Legs pale fuscous. Forewings elongate, suboval, costa sinuate, apex rounded, termen very obliquely rounded; pale fuscous densely irrorated with fine whitish-ochreous hairlike scales; a dark fuscous costal streak; an outwardly oblique, narrow, oblong, whitish, discal mark before middle slenderly outlined with fuscous; three oblique lines consisting of fuscous spots, often whitish in centre, variably developed; first from midcosta outwardly curved around discal mark, thence straight to $\frac{2}{3}$ dorsum; second from $\frac{3}{4}$ costa to $\frac{3}{5}$ dorsum, nearly straight; third from $\frac{7}{8}$ costa to tornus, nearly straight; sometimes an imperfectly developed similar sub-basal line; cilia fuscous with a few whitish-ochreous scales. Hindwings with termen strongly rounded; pale fuscous tinged with rufous towards base, or wholly pale rufous; cilia fuscous.

North Queensland: Eungella (2,500 feet), behind Mackay, in October; two specimens.

Trictena argyrosticha, n. sp.

ἀργυροστίχος, silver-striped.

♂, 106-120 mm. Head, thorax, abdomen, and legs pale brown. Palpi about 1; brown. Antennae whitish-ochreous; in male tripectinate, lateral pectinations 4,

median ventral pectinations rather shorter. Forewings elongate, suboval, costa straight to $\frac{2}{3}$, thence arched, apex tolerably pointed, termen slightly rounded, strongly oblique, longer than dorsum, with which it forms a continuous curve; brown, towards costa narrowly and suffusedly pale brown, towards dorsum very broadly and definedly pale brown; more or less marked with fine, parallel, curved, scroll-like, darker and paler lines, forming near termen concentric oval rings, which have occasionally whitish centres; an irregular-edged, rather broad, median, longitudinal, shining-white streak, from near base to beyond middle, with irregular teeth above and beneath; sometimes a few small white spots in disc beyond this; a similar but untoothed oblique streak from just beneath apex to midway between end of median streak and anal angle; cilia brown-whitish. Hindwings broadly oval, termen strongly rounded; pale brown, sometimes with pale fuscous suffusion posteriorly.

Apart from the different colour the forewings are narrow, with longer termen, and more pointed apex, and the palpi rather shorter than in *T. labyrinthica* Don.

Queensland: Montville, near Nambour, in March; Toowoomba in April; six specimens.
